enact, suitable legislation for restoring the metals of the Constitution to their co-ordinate part of the monetary system of the Government, and on a ratio or plan that shall secure their parity or exchangeability with each other; and instructing the Finance Committee to report at the earliest day practicable a bill or bills repealing the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act, providing for the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and for the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal; and repealing the prohibitory tax on State banks.

Mr. Gordon asked that the resolution lie on the table for the present, and gave notice that he would hereafter address the Senate upon it.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) gave notice of an amendment which he would offer, declaring it to be inexpedient and unwise to change the existing tariff laws prior to 1897.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) gave notice that he would to-morrow call up the resolution as to the Montana Senatorial case, and would, after Wednesday, press it to a conclusion, to the exclusion of all other business.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) called up the resolution offered by him last Tuesday in favor of bimetallism and the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, and addressed the Senate on the subject.

He likened the Sherman act to a houseless and homeless dog, with no one to give it a bone, and without a kennel to hide its dishonest head; but declared, nevertheless, that he would not vote for its repeal without a guarantee of silver as a money metal.

Mr. Patterson said that if Congress repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman act every silver dollar now in circulation would remain in circulation. But we had to follow the example of France and adhere to the single gold standard, or we could not accomplish that object.

Passing over the ratios of 17 and 18 to 1, he came to the ratio of 20 to 1. The silver dollar coined at that ratio would be worth exactly 81 cents.

Could this country afford to take this step and coin freely, deliberately and independently, a silver dollar worth but 81 cents? If it did so it would expatiate every dollar of gold from the land.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) read a speech made by the gentleman from Tennessee, during the first session of the Fifty-second Congress, in which that gentleman advocated free coinage of silver, and asked him to reconcile those views with those he held to-day.

Mr. Patterson replied that he had modified his views; he had gone before his people and told them that he had so modified them; he had been reelected.

"Consistence," he quoted from Carlisle, "is the hobgoblin of legal minds."

Mr. Simpson—Then the gentleman admits that he was in error.

The Senate met at noon, with not more than half the number of Senators present, but with galleries pretty well filled.

The prayer and last Thursday's Journal were short. When the Journal was read the House joint resolution for the appropriate commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol of the United States, on Sept. 18, 1793, was received from the House, laid before the Senate and passed.

There were numerous petitions presented and referred for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law—some conditionally and some unconditionally; quite as many against the repeal; several for the freer use of silver as legal tender in the United States, and for the appointment of a Commission to consider an adequate plan of currency, and some for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The Senate passed the House joint resolution for the payment of the session employees of the two houses at the present session.

A petition for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, coming from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, was referred.

Senator Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) introduced, the Finance Committee's bill authorizing the issue of national bank notes to the full value of bonds deposited. It was accompanied by a letter from Secretary Carlisle recommending its passage as a measure of immediate relief, and saying it would add $15,000,000 to the circulation. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Senator Hill introduced a resolution, which was laid on the table, declaring the sense of the Senate that nothing but financial legislation should be undertaken during the present special session.

Inquiry of leaders on the Republican side of the House elicits the statement that they expect to take little or no part in the debate now in Congress. Said one of them:

"The Democrats have undertaken to control and direct the consideration of the question, and refused to give the Republicans a chance to amend the order regulating the debate.

"We did not believe that free silver, or no silver, which are the only alternatives possible under the Rand order, were the only two possible solutions of the situation, and would have been glad of an opportunity to have amended the order so as to secure a vote on a proposition which we believe would go further than any other to meet and relieve the necessities of the financial situation.

"But this having been denied us, we not feel that the Republicans have anything to argue, and my belief is that none of the members on this side will take formal part in the debate."

It may be doubted, however, whether this plan of reticence and reserve will be carried out. It is almost a certainty that as the debate progresses a stage will be reached where the opportunity to score a political point will prove irresistible to such aggressive leaders as Reed, Burrows, Cannon, Hepburn and Henderson.

There are some of the best speakers in the Democratic ranks still to be heard—Cockran and Fellows, of New York, Wilson, of West Virginia, Culberson, of Texas; Bynum, of Indiana, Bryan, the brilliant young orator of Nebraska, and earnest, deep-chested Hatch, of Missouri, whose sonorous voice and striking gestures will enforce attention. It will be strange, indeed, if their remarks, divided as they will be pretty equally on both sides of the question, do not call out some pungent retorts or criticisms.

It is true that ex-Speaker Reed frankly said during the last Congress that he did not know enough on the silver question to be able to enlighten anybody, but he may have studied it since then. As to the exact attitude of Messrs. Burrows, Cannon and other Western men on the broad question of silver coinage, there is some doubt which they themselves will probably take fitting opportunity to dispel.

Milhan's Callaway, admirable tonic and invigorator; made as in 1830 at 183 Broadway. *.*

BEARS TIMID, BULLS PASSIVE.

Market Rallies When Long Stock Fails to Come Out.

Have Subscriptions to Northern Pacific's Loan Been Withdrawn?

The condition of affairs at the Stock Exchange was disappointing early in the day. The only active force in the market was the bear crowd, who took advantage of Saturday's unfavorable bank statement and the fire in Minneapolis to raid the entire list.

Then there was some doubt as to the result of the fortnightly settlement at the London Stock Exchange, and this, too, had a depressing effect.

General Electric dropped 3 5-8, to 42; Sugar 1 5-8, to 71 1-2; Chicago Gas, 1 1-2, to 31 1-2; Northern Pacific preferred 1 3-4, to 61 1-4, Burlington & Quincy, 1 5-8, to 76, and Western Union 1 5-8, to 76 3-4.

The decline failed to bring out much long stock, and when this fact impressed itself on the short sellers a firmer feeling set in. There was a recovery of 1-2 to 1 in price.

The paucity of business was probably about the only noteworthy feature of speculation. The bears are afraid to attack the market boldly, while the bulls remain passive.

Lackawanna commanded 148 for use, Louisville 146, N. Y. Central 102, General Electric, Northwest, Burlington and Northern Pacific preferred 1-8, and Rock Island and Western Union 1-32.

The announcement that a bill would be introduced in the Senate to-day authorizing banks to issue their notes up to the par value of bonds deposited was much discussed in financial circles. The bill, it is said, will be reported favorably to-morrow, together with a letter from Secretary Carlisle urging the measure as a most important step for immediate relief of the financial situation.

Foreign exchange was somewhat firmer, with posted rates up to 4 82 1-2 and 4 87 1-2. Bankers' to-day bills sold up to 4 81 1-4 to 4 82; sight, 4 85 1-2 a 4 86 1-2, and cables 4 86 1-4 a 4 87 1-2. Commercial bills were in fair supply.

The Treasury Department has issued an order that $50,000 in eagles and half eagles shall be coined at the Philadelphia Mint in order to afford relief from currency stringency.

Money on call lent at 4 per cent.

It was rumored today in Wall street that there had been many withdrawals of subscriptions to the Northern Pacific collateral trust loan. It was stated at the office of the Company, however, that the amount of the default was very small.

"They will not reach five per cent.," said an official of the Company this morning.

"Of the total issue of $12,000,000 placed some time ago there has already been distributed $7,000,000 of the securities, and the subscribers who have already paid in full have signified their willingness to make up any deficiency in the total issue."

The stock market was dull and feverish throughout the afternoon, owing chiefly to the continued selling of General Electric, which touched 39 7-8, a decline of 5 1-2 from Saturday. The details concerning the new company, which is to finance the floating debt of the General Electric, will be found in the general news columns.

The low-priced shares, like Northern Union and Missouri Pacific were noticeably weak. Trading continued on a small scale. In the final hour there was a rally of about 2 per cent. in Lake Shore and 1-4 to 3-4 in the general list.

A Boston special says the preferred stock dividend on Kansas, Fort Scott & Memphis has been passed, but is cumulative. Dividend on Chicago & West Michigan stock was also passed. Fort Scott paid a per cent. in 1892 and 3 per cent. in 1891.

The offerings of silver to the Government to-day were 305,000 ounces, of which 60,000 were taken at 77.25, which price was tendered for the balance.

Foreign exchange continued firm. Posted rates were further advanced to 4.82 and 4.88. The demand came chiefly from importers of gold. Actual business was done at 4.82 a 4.83 for 60-day bills, 4.86 1-2 a 4.87 1-2 for sight, and 4 87 1-2 a 4 88 1-2 for cables.

Money closed at 3 per cent. on call.

Steamship Spree, sailing for Europe to-morrow, takes out 50,000 ounces of silver shipped by J. & W. Seligman & Co., and 50,000 Mexican dollars by Handy & Hartman.

The sales of stocks were 158,300 shares. In the unlisted department 7,300 shares of Sugar and 300 lead were traded in.

Closing Quotations.

	Open.	High.	Low	Clos
American Tob	87	87	87	87
American Tob. pref	79	79	79	79
American Sugar Ref	71	71	71	71
American Sugar Ref. pf	97	97	97	97
American Cotton Oil	27½	27½	27½	27½
American Cotton Oil pf	87½	87½	87½	87½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	34	34	33½	33½
Canada Southern	54	54	53½	53½
Chesapeake & Ohio	16½	16½	16	16
Chic. Gas	31½	31½	31	31½
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	76½	76½	76½	76½
Chicago & Northwest	95	95½	94½	95
Chic., M. & St. P.	74	74	73	73
Chic., Rock Island & Pac.	75	75	74½	74½
C., C., Cin. & St. L.	79	79	78	78
Col. & Hock. Valley	16½	16½	15	15
Consolidated Gas	117	117	117	117
Del., Lack. & West	145	146	144	145
Denver & Rio Grande	15½	15½	15	15
Illinois Steel	30	30	30	30
Illinois Central	99	99	98½	98½
Lake Shore	134	134½	133½	133½
Lake Erie & Western	19	19	18½	18½
Lake Erie & Western pf.	80	80	78	78
Louisville & Nashville	55½	55½	54½	54½
Manhattan Consolidated	114	114	113½	113½
Mich. C. & St. L.	70	70	69	69
Minn. & St. L.	11	11	10½	10½
Minn. & St. L. pref	27½	27½	27	27
Missouri Pacific	21	21	20½	20½
Mo., Kan. & Tex	19½	19½	19	19½
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pfd.	43½	43½	43	43½
Nashville, Chat. & St. L.	76	76	75	75
National Cordage	54	54	52	52
National Cordage pfd	90	90	90	90
New Jersey Central	24	24	23½	23½
New York Central	98½	98½	98	98
N. Y. & New England	37	37	36½	36½
N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	9	9	8½	8½
N. Y., Susq. & West	10½	10½	10	10
Northern Pacific	14	14	13½	13½
Northern Pacific pref	61½	61½	61	61
North American	4½	4½	4½	4½
Ontario & West	32	32	31½	31½
Oregon Improvement	19½	19½	19	19
Pacific Mail	44	44	43½	43½
Phila. & Reading	19½	19½	19	19
Pitts. & West. pref	27	27	27	27
Pullman Palace Car	144	144	143	143
Rich. & W. P. Ter	6	6	5½	5½
Rich. & W. P. Ter. pref	16½	16½	16½	16½
St. Paul & Omaha	128½	128½	128½	128½
St. Paul & Omaha pref	99½	99½	99½	99½
St. Louis & S. F.	5½	5½	5	5
Texas Coal & Iron	19½	19½	19½	19½
Union Pacific	43½	43½	43	43
United States Rubber	42½	42½	42½	42½
Wabash pref	19½	19½	19½	19½
Western Union	76½	76½	76	76
Wisconsin Central	5	5	4½	4½

Mining Stocks.

The following are the closing quotations of mining stocks at the Consolidated Exchange today:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Americus			Iron Hill	3	4
Blue	9	10	Kingston		
Alice	20	25	Leadville	1	2
Aspen A. A			Little Pittsburg	15	
Bodie	25	30	Leadville Con.	10	
Belle	25	30	Little Jim	16	
Bower	25	30	Mammoth	50	
Breese	20	30	Mollie Gibson	60	
Belmont	12	15	Ontario	6.00	
Belcher			Ophir	15	
B. H.	60	1.00	Phoenix of Ariz.		08
Bodie	20	25	Plymouth	15	
Carpenter	14	15	Potosi	15	
Con. Cal.		10	Quintic	10	
Con. Va.	1.20	1.25	Robinson	20	
Crown Point		08	Sacramento		05
Caledonia			Savage	35	
Black Jack	05	10	Silver Star	03	
Bonds		20.00	Standard	1.10	
Scrip	19.00		Stormont		04
Deadwood Terra	1.00		Santiago		14
Horn Silver	1.60		Star Scott		08
Homestake	25		Jackson		
Father De Smet	10		Small Hopes		15
Iron Silver	40	46	Silver Bell		10
Iron Hill			Copper Bell		05
Gold Hill			Swansea		03
Hale & Norcross	15	16	Scorpion		10
Jacket			Belcher		05
Homestake	8.00		Lucania		35
Belle Isle	10	15	Mexican		35
Iron Silver	40	46	Yellow Jacket		35

The Steamer Ems Is Bringing $1,485,000 in Gold.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 14.—The North German Lloyd steamer Ems, Capt. Reimkasten, from Bremen, sailed hence for New York at midnight last night.

Subject to the receipt of consignments of gold amounting in value to $1,485,000.

HE SAVED HIS COMPANY.

A Madison Square Bank Director Tipped One of His Interests.

Lawyer Putney Blames the Clearing-House for the Failure.

No definite plan has as yet been decided upon by the officials of the Madison Square Bank looking to a reorganization of that institution. An informal meeting of some of the big stockholders was held late on Saturday afternoon in the office of Lawyer Putney, 115 Broadway, who is counsel for the bank. The situation was discussed in all its bearings. The tone of the discussion was to the effect that enough money could easily be raised to float the institution, whenever the time would be ripe for doing so.

Affairs are so tangled up, however, that it was decided to do nothing whatever until after the Bank Examiner has fully completed his investigation and forwarded his report to Albany. The Banking Department will then be asked to state explicitly what it requires in order to reorganize, whereupon steps will at once be taken to do so.

Mr. Judson, the Bank Examiner, has not yet got through with his investigation, and in answer to a query sent in by an "Evening World" reporter this morning, he said that he could have nothing to say on it as his report had been forwarded to Albany. Up to the time of the reporter's visit to the bank, the receivers appointed by Judge O'Brien had not put in an appearance. They are expecting on Mr. Judson.

Among the many rumors flying around concerning the bank, is one to the effect that a certain director took advantage of his knowledge of the bank's weak condition and withdrew his deposit of $2000 just before the official suspension occurred, was made public. It is also rumored that the receivers propose to make him put back the money on the ground that he acted illegally.

"That rumor is all wrong," said Lawyer Putney to the reporter this morning. "As a matter of fact, no director withdrew a dollar from the bank of his own money. It may be, and I think I know the case you refer to, where a director was an officer of an outside company, which had some money deposited in Madison Square Bank, and had his company withdraw that money. There was nothing illegal, however, in that action, as any depositor has a perfect right to draw checks against his deposit at any time.

"As a matter of fact, it is to the Clearing-House alone that the failure of the Madison Square Bank is due. Before the committee which was there, and afterwards made the whole thing public, the directors had met and agreed to raise about $100,000 to keep the bank going. That would have been more than enough, but when the Clearing-House had given the result of their visit and consequent action to the newspapers of course they knew there would be a run, and that it would be useless to try to stave it off. If the Clearing-House had kept their hands off, all would have been well.

"It is true that the bank's present management loaned more on paper that they may have been deceived in value, but Mr. Judson knew that long ago, and if he had any charges to make it should have been done when first discovered. How much will be realized on that paper it is now impossible to say. Some of it may be paid in full, others may be lost altogether. It will certainly take some time to realize on it, anyhow. There is, however, enough money behind the stockholders to start the bank up again just as soon as they know what the people in Albany want."

RETURNS THE SUMMONSES.

Lawyer Purdy Doesn't Want the Cordage People Now.

A number of business men were in Jefferson Market Court this morning to see the outcome of the criminal proceedings which E. B. Balch has instituted against J. M. Waterbury, ex-President of the National Cordage Company, Elisha M. Fulton, jr., Frank E. Wall and G. Weaver Loper, all of whom are large stockholders of Cordage.

Mr. Balch was also a stockholder of the Company, and, through his counsel, Ambrose H. Purdy, he procured summonses for their appearance in court to-day to answer a charge of perjury and violating the statutes relating to corporations.

None of the defendants appeared this morning, however, and Justice Grady issued warrants for their arrest. The summonses were made returnable this morning or this afternoon. Mr. Balch did not appear either, but Lawyer Hayes, who is not retained with Mr. Purdy in Mr. Balch's suits against the National Cordage in New Jersey, appeared, merely out of curiosity, he said, and he happened to be there he told the Justice that Mr. Balch could not be present to-day, at such late, as he is in Chicago.

Lawyer Purdy this afternoon returned to Justice Grady the summonses which he last week procured.

The affidavit which accompanied the papers, Mr. Purdy wrote that Mr. Balch had been called to Chicago on important business, and on his return a new application for the appearance of the defendants would be made, which was for several, would be made.

Spain Recedes from the Idea of Requiring Customs in Gold.

MADRID, Aug. 14.—The recent proposition of the Government to compel the payment of all customs duties in gold, which would have been equivalent to a heavy increase in those duties, caused lively comment and excites in every part of the country.

Subsequently have they become that the Government has now disclaimed any design to require the payment of the duties in gold.

The Cabinet has authorized Senor Maura, the Colonial Minister, to negotiate a new loan of $6,000,000, to be secured by Government bonds, the money thus raised will be used to pay the floating debt of Cuba.

Memphis Banks Can Pay in Cash.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 14.—Neither the certified check nor the clearing-house certificate system will be adopted by the Memphis banks. The receive current money in payment of deposits to an average of 20 per cent., and it is believed that the other 80 per cent. will be accepted in exchange for clearing-house certificates, so that the banks will be able to pay out a large amount of cash.

Shutting Down or Cutting Wages.

The business and industrial situation made on the Monday, Saturday and seven successive days, forty-eight hours, nearly five hundred employes were discharged.

The big failure of Morse & Co., the bankers who failed at Montgomery, Ala., a month ago, with assets to be about $2,000,000, is now thought the assets will be able to resume at early date.

Owing to lack of travel the Northern Pacific will on Aug. 27, withdraw the last over-land mail train.

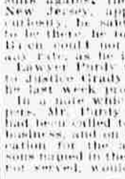
Following the lead of the Rogers & Hermance Machine Company, reducing the age of labor 20 employees, the Winchester Machine Company are outlined that 100 mechanics that a 10 per cent. reduction will go into effect to-day.

Hartline Bros. & Co., silk manufacturers, employing 250 persons at Stonington, Conn., began running half time, three days a week, on account of business depression.

The Testimonials

We publish are not purchased, nor written up in our office, but from our employees. They are facts, having that

HOOD'S CURES



Mrs. Burt.

For over twenty years I have suffered with neuralgia in the most severe form. Many times I could not turn in my bed. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me a vast amount of good. I am 72 years old and enjoy good health, which I attribute to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mrs. E. M. Burt, W. Kendall, N. Y. Be sure to get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS cure sick headache. 25c.

CURRENCY STILL AT PREMIUM.

The Number of Buyers, However, Has Perceptibly Decreased.

Relief Expected Before the End of the Week.

Contrary to general expectations, the supply of currency in the market is still sufficiently limited to warrant the payment of a small premium by money brokers for ready cash in considerable sums.

This morning the rate offered by bullion and currency houses for bills of small denominations was 1 per cent., if the sums exceeded $1,000, and three-fourths of a per cent. was bid for smaller amounts.

The number of buyers, however, has perceptibly decreased, while those who have currency to sell are increasing.

Brokers say now that they are only doing business on orders, and that they merely charge a commission to their customers for procuring them money, which practically amounts to getting a very slight advance on the premium which they pay.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington is busy turning out small bills, and employees are working extra time in order to supply the demand for this class of currency, notwithstanding the fact that the statistics of the Treasury show that there was more than $25,000,000 in small bills outstanding at the present time than a year ago.

Besides legal-tenders of small denominations, the Government printing presses are now turning out an average of $400,000 daily in National bank notes, which are based upon the deposits of United States bonds by the National banks. When the limit has been reached the circulation of these notes will have been increased more than $300,000,000, according to the current estimate.

All the facts tend to show that there is very little danger that the currency famine will last much longer, probably not until the end of the week, for with the arrival of gold shipments from Europe, although the future does not give promise of being so heavy as during the past week, the relief is bound to be felt.

The $1,000,000 in gold which arrived on the Aurania yesterday went into the banks today. It was consigned as follows: Canadian Bank of Commerce, $50,000; American Express Company, $50,000; Drexel, Morgan & Co., $100,000, and John Sinclair, $19,200.

It is believed that now that the orders of the savings banks have been filled the greater part of the gold to arrive will remain with the National banks. This will in all probability result in a much improved bank statement for the current week, as the losses in currency will continue on a limited scale.

Many peremptory orders from the West to ship money have been refused, and will continue to be refused by New York bankers, and all the leading bankers and mercantile houses are drawing checks, outside of salaries and petty cash, payable through the New York Clearing-House.

A number of business houses have even been meeting their weekly payrolls in this way, and if this system should be followed in all the large cities, it is believed that the premium on money would disappear at once.

As it is, the dealers are now very cautious about making bids, and there is no indication that a premium on gold to arrive from Europe will be receivable.

The fact that foreign exchange is steadier and seems to show a hardening tendency furnishes a good reason to believe that this week's shipments will be much smaller than those of the past week.

An engagement of $2,000,000 in gold from the Bank of France, which was spoken of last week, is said to be still in abeyance. Chicago, however, is still ordering gold. It is said that Chicago banks are willing to pay a higher premium for it than the New York banks consider as warranted by the present situation.

A Washington special this morning says that it is stated by the Director of the Mint if the proposition to coin the silver bullion now in the Treasury and issue certificates on the seigniorage is adopted it will take five years to complete the coinage. The bullion in circulation would be about $50,000,000.

The Normandie, which is due to-day, will bring gold, and the Arizona, which arrived to-day, has a considerable shipment.

There is also a large amount on the Lahn, due Wednesday, on the Fuerst Bismarck, Friday, and considerable on the Etruria, due on Saturday.

The Umbria, which also arrives on Saturday, will bring over more than $1,000,000 in gold.

It was reported this morning that the Etruria, which sailed from Liverpool for New York on Saturday, had on board $1,850,000 gold for the United States.

The steamship Yucatan arrived from Havana this morning, bringing $800,000 Spanish gold, of which $400,000 was for Lindenburg, Thalmann & Co., and $400,000 for Muller, Schall & Co., of this city. The specie was deposited in the Assay office this afternoon.

At the session this morning the Clearing-House Loan Committee issued no additional loan certificates, nor were any cancelled. The amount outstanding is the same as on Saturday.

During the afternoon large orders for gold to arrive tomorrow appeared on the market, and this caused a revival of the gold premium. Transactions were made at 1 per cent. premium for future delivery, and at the close the rate was as high as 1 1-2 to 1 3-4 per cent. There was also an advance in the rates for currency, which was quoted at 2 to 2 1-2 per cent. premium.

BIG BREAK IN COTTON.

Caused by "The World's" Report of the Condition of the Crop.

There was a very interesting half hour at the Cotton Exchange this morning, when the brokers acted on information given by "The World" in its special and voluminous report on the condition of the growing crop.

The report was "bearish," and the local traders were not slow to act on it. The market started off with a drop of about 14 points, October selling at the opening call at 7.46, against 7.60 at the close Saturday. Many sold short and others threw on the market cotton which they had taken on Saturday in the expectation of a rise in the market to-day.

The traders had discounted favorable weather reports and the Government report of last week was ancient history. The enterprise of "The World" in placing before its readers a complete resume from the cotton fields, however, struck the market like a thunderbolt from a clear sky.

The Exchange did not open until 11 o'clock to-day, so everybody had time to "read and inwardly digest" the report.

And so when the opening gong sounded there was a tremendous scramble to sell cotton, and Supt. Powers had difficulty in keeping the jostling and excited brokers in the pit within bounds. There was great excitement, and a great deal of cotton changed hands.

TO PROTECT BONDHOLDERS.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company a Party Defendant.

An order has been signed by Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court, making the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company a party defendant in the suit of Henry Luther Fuller against the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. The order also grants the application of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which holds a mortgage on the property of the Railroad Company, asking leave to intervene in the suit, and authorizes the Company to file its answer to the bill of complaint. It was on the application of the complainant, Mr. Fuller, that Receivers Walter G. McCullough and Frederick Dwight were appointed by Judge Lacombe July 25.

Board of Education Bamet.

Deputy Comptroller Coates said today that the complaints made by contractors against the Comptroller's office for not paying them for work on schools were entirely off. The delay, he said, lay with the Board of Education, which does not forward the payrolls to the Comptroller.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums and allays all pain. 25c.

BANK WILL PROBABLY RESUME.

President Keeney Thinks Commercial's Troubles Will Soon End.

Bank Examiner Will Not Yet Make a Statement.

The doors of the Commercial Bank at 363 Fulton street, Brooklyn, were still closed this morning.

A small crowd of depositors gathered about the doors of the bank in hopes of getting some information about the affairs of the institution. To all inquiries the young man on guard at the doors replied that it would be two or three days before Bank Examiner Preston and his corps of assistants would complete the examination of the books.

It was the general impression among financiers in Brooklyn this morning, that the Commercial would resume business again, and that the depositors would not lose anything. It is said, however, that there will be a deficit, possibly of $100,000, which, it is said, will be borne by the directors.

There is no doubt in the minds of Brooklyn financiers that the suspension of the Commercial Bank was almost wholly due to overdrafts, although there are all sorts of rumors about.

A friend of Seth L. Keeney, President of the bank, who saw him this morning, said he received an assuring smile to his inquiry whether the bank would resume shortly.

Lawyer William M. Dykman, counselor for the bank officials, when seen by an "Evening World" reporter this morning, said:

"There is absolutely nothing to tell about the temporary suspension of the Commercial Bank, except that I might contradict the story in one of this morning's papers, which intimates that Mr. Keeney withdrew $80,000 from the bank. Mr. Keeney denied the story this morning.

"When the announcement that the bank would close for a few days was made on Saturday, Mr. Keeney had $40,000 on deposit, $10,000 of his own loan and another bond deposit of $25,000.

"Mr. Keeney is the heaviest loser of all, and it is ridiculous to intimate that he is coming out of the bank trouble without loss.

"I do not think," continued Mr. Dykman, "that the bank examiners will complete their work before Wednesday, when a report will be made in New York."

RECEIVER TO SWEAR FIRST.

His Approval Necessary Before Any Claims Can Be Paid Out.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, this morning Justice Bartlett rendered a decision in the suit of Paul Haipin against the Mutual Brewing Company, which is in the hands of a receiver. The application was to have some claims audited and paid.

"It is the duty of the receiver," says the Judge in his decision, "to state in the form of an affidavit the facts in regard to his action or that of his agents in this matter before any order is made for the payment of a claim."

The application could not be granted until that was complied with.

SHE FOUND HIS MANGLED BODY.

Broker Rose's Friends Told His Wife He Was "Up the Track."

William Rose, who was a broker on the Produce Exchange, started out from his home in Brooklyn Hills, L. I., yesterday with two friends for a little recreation.

The latter returned about 10 o'clock, and when Mrs. Rose asked where her husband was they told her he was up the track a little way. The track is the Rockaway Beach branch of the Long Island Railroad.

Mrs. Rose started out, and was horrified to find two men with a lantern watching the dead body of her husband, who had been run over and killed.

A permit was soon obtained from the Coroner and the body was taken home. Rose leaves a widow and three children.

DIPLOMATS AFTER BANKERS.

Movement to Make Suspended Banks Pay Italian Depositors.

PUEBLO, Col., Aug. 14.—About 500 Italians and other foreign laborers are included among the depositors of the closed banks here, and a large number who are anxious to leave for their native lands have been waiting to get their money.

It is said that they have communicated with the Italian Minister at Washington on the subject, and have been advised that there are treaty and commercial relations existing between the two governments that will compel the banks to pay these foreign depositors as soon as the matter can be brought before the proper authorities.

TROUBLE AMONG TELEGRAPHERS

Omaha Division Demands a Trial of Officials.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 14.—The trouble between Omaha Division of the Railway Telegraphers and the grand officers has about culminated.

The attorney for the Omaha division has notified the members of the Grand Executive Committee that, unless that body signifies before Aug. 24 a purpose of calling a special session to try Grand Chief Ramsey, Past Grand Chief Thurston and Executive Committeeman Flegel, application for the appointment of a receiver would be made at Clinton, Ia., the headquarters of the order.

Woman's Danger.

No man can ever know the devoted martyrdom of many women.

Unselfishly a woman works and suffers that home and loved ones may be happy.

When it seems as though her back would break, when she grows irregular, faint, irritable, loses all interest in society, gets the "blues," is crushed with that indescribable feeling of "bearing-down," she "drags along" day after day, suffering agonies that would appal a man.

The cause of all her trouble is some derangement of the uterus or womb, perhaps the development of a tumor or cancerous humor—anyway, give it instant attention.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the sure cure. It is recommended by thousands of women. Its cures are unparalleled.

All druggists sell it.

Address, in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

Liver Pills, 25 cents.

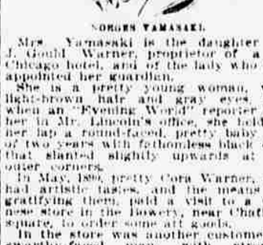
NOT IN LOVE WITH A BABY.

Yamasaki Fled When a Coming Heir Was Announced.

Now His Child-Wife Sues the Japanese for a Divorce.

On the motion of Lawyer Frederick M. Lincoln, of 63 Park Row, Justice O'Brien in Supreme Court, Chambers, this morning appointed Sarah M. Warner, of 332 West Thirty-second street, guardian ad litem of Mrs. Cora Warner Yamasaki, and thereby hangs a tale of marital woe.

NORGEN YAMASAKI.



BABY FAITH YAMASAKI.

Miss Warner, then just past her fifteenth birthday, confided to the engaging Japanese gentleman that she desired to become an artist. He was an artist, and volunteered to teach her all he knew about it. An appointment was made, and she visited his studio on Third avenue, near Seventeenth street.

Art lessons got mixed up with love-making, and in just one week, on May 30, 1890, Norges Yamasaki, thirty-three years old, and the pretty Cora Warner slipped the bonds of Rev. Dr. Robert F. Sample, of the Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, in the fashionable Chelsea district, and were married.

For a few months all went well with the happy pair. Yamasaki was not wealthy, and did not succeed very well. They lived in boarding-houses for a few weeks, and then Yamasaki and his pretty blonde wife went to Coney Island to live for a part of the Japanese village in the Mammoth Museum there.

MRS. CORA WARNER YAMASAKI.

They were there all Summer and returning to the city lived in a flat in East Third street. They went again to Coney Island in February to prepare for the approaching season.

About this time the girl wife confided to her husband that he would soon have an addition to his family cares and duties.

"From that time on," says the complaint of Mrs. Cora in her suit for divorce brought by guardian, through Lawyer Lincoln to-day, "I got nothing but abuse. My husband pawned my shoes, my stockings, my dresses. I was almost literally naked.

"In answer to a letter to my mother, she sent to me with clothing a Japanese youth, Imanishi, and with him I came to New York, my husband thanking Imanishi for taking me away.

"Since then I have discovered that Yamasaki has been living at 11 Pell street, rear, with a woman named Cora Stratton, and they have stooped together at the Lewis House, Brooklyn, and other places. They now get their meals at 41 Sands street, Brooklyn, but where they live I do not know."

While Mrs. Yamasaki was reciting again the tale of woe which leaves her at the age of eighteen years in a very bad predicament, two-year-old Edith Otagaki, at her gown and toddled about the floor.

The young mother was a schoolgirl, in short dresses, attending the West Twenty-fourth street public school, when she met and married the fascinating Japanese artist. She is hardly more than that now.

The case will be tried in Supreme Court.

J. Gould Warner is the son of one of the veterans of the war of 1812, and for years has participated in the holding of old Glory at the Battery on Evacuation Day.

Miss Cora pined for liberty. There was a Japanese family next door, and among the callers was a former schoolmate who had married a Japanese, and who told glowing tales of the goodness and generosity of her Oriental husband, and the almost enchanted life she led as his wife, his queen.

"I suppose it turned my head," said the beautiful young mother as she nodded sadly. "I have it to repent now. Why, in all those months on Coney Island Mr. Yamasaki gave me nothing to eat but bologna and pie."

Mrs. Yamasaki has $12,000 in bank, and owns in her own right a splendid homestead at Woodbridge, N. J., worth $6,000, all of which is now held in trust to be given over to her when she arrives at her twenty-first birthday. It comes from the division of an estate of which she was one of the heirs.

She comes of an excellent family, and one relative is a director in the Howard Savings Bank and another holds a seat in the Stock Exchange.

This bright girl, from Revolutionary stock, with a small fortune in her own right, and reduced to a diet of bologna and pie, was her own detective. She worked persistently, and at last discovered the girl who, she says, stole her husband away in a Chinese opium joint in Pell street "hitting the pipe" and half stupid from the effects of the drug.

GAVE UP HIS RELIGION FOR HER.

She Alleges Cruelty and Wants a Divorce.

Argument was heard by Judge Giegerich, of the Court of Common Pleas, today upon a motion made in behalf of Marie Elizabeth Plock, through her father, John Toumey, guardian, to compel her husband, Charles Plock, to pay her alimony of $50 per week and a counsel fee of $250 pending her suit for a separation from him on the grounds of cruelty. Mr. Plock denies the accusation in strong terms.

He is a member of the German Liederkranz Society, the Harmonia Singing Society, President of the Peter Cooper Lodge, Knights of Honor, and a member of Crescent Lodge, 402, F. and A. M. He was married to Miss Toumey by Judge Bookstaver, of the Court of Common Pleas, on Feb. 22 last.

He declares that she has been a very free drinker, much against his wish, and that she abandoned him without any cause, and has refused to live with him, although he has requested her to return. She is now living with her parents. He says he became a Catholic on her account.

FIRE IN PAIN'S STOREROOM.

Scenery Damaged to the Amount of $5,000.

CONEY ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 14.—A fire was discovered in the storeroom of Pain's fireworks inclosure at the rear of the